Business Motices.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY.

TO THE WARD COMMITTEES.

We hope the Ward Committees will be active and is defar-gable between this and the election, is perfecting their organi-nation, and seeing that tickets are properly and thoroughly dis-tributed. Much depends on the activity and efficiency of the

TO LIQUOR-DEALERS.

Many persons whose interests are affected by Prohibitory Low may at the present moment be distinctined to make times extranuous efforts one behalf of our candidates which are absolutely recessary to a successful issue. They inspine that the comparative silence of the Prohibit mists is an indication of leasened and are tempted into a false security by the liability of their adversaries to enforce the present law. It is very true that the law passed by the Liability of their adversaries to enforce the present law. It is very true that the law passed by the Liability of their adversaries to enforce the present law. It is very true that the law passed by the Liability of their adversaries to enforce the present law. It is very true that the law passed by the Liability of their adversaries to enforce the present law and continuously and the present law and in the next place, it would be extremely efficient perhaps impossible, to precure a jury who would sender a verific of animation ander it. But this security would be fatal, if allowed to endanger our ticket, and pince us in a minority at the next ricetin. It is not the present law we have to fear. The Promibilitalists would indeed, adhere to that, in spite of all the consults ions in the world, indeed, adhere to that, in spite of all the consults ions in the world, indeed, adhere to that, in spite of all the consults ions in the world, indeed, adhere to that, in spite of all the consultations one in the world, indeed, adhere to that, in spite of all the consultations one in the world, indeed, adhere to that, in spite of all the consultations on in the world, indeed, adhere to that, it spites of all the consultations on in the world, indeed, adhere to the statute-hook—a more expression of legislative opinion, without vitality either for evil or for groud—it falls to subscript the vital to consultation of the promibility of the Consultation, so that they only overcome judic at scroples as by surfacility, that the Promibility interests will endeavor to so madely the

the privilege. At Princeton Ky., Licenses to sail liquor have been increased

for the privilege.

At Phiceton. Ky., Licenses to sail liquor have been increased to \$41,500 per annum.

These are some of the instances given by the Prohibitionist. These are some of the instances given by the Prohibitionist. These are some of the instances given by the Prohibitionist. These are short that it is to say, license would mean 'no license,' a capital libertation of the habitual or at adictions of these stronge reformers.

We shell not stop to argue the right to do indirectly what may not be done directly, or whether a sys can may be so perverted as to make even its name contradict is effect; we only wish to show that the Prohibitionists are ready to do anything to carry their abroad theories and pernicious schemes into practical operation. If they cannot succeed by means of ite Mains Law, they whitry some other pan—any that may old a prospect for the reclustion of their wishes. It is therefore well for all whose interests are affected by such inguisition to maintain an unbroken front; and not to disbrud their forces, or suffer themselves to be infled into a faise security by the seeming indiffraces that is now manifested by their adversaries. Every Liquor-Desier should devote his whole time to the cause. But a few days yet remain, and we hope they will be well am aloyed, so that the caus that sets on the 6th of N.-vember will witness the death of faradiciaso and oppression in the Empire State.

Were the views of those fanatics who are now afternoting to trust the Maine Law down the throats of the community re-fixed, we should find all the absuretius of the middle ages of

Were the views of those fanatics who are now attenuoting to thrust the Maine Law down the throats of the community realized, we should find all the absurdings of the community realized, we should find all the absurdings of the middle agres of Europe revived. If sumptusy laws be enforced upon liquor, there is no reason why they should not also be imposed upon bread and on every after owe and or swallow. Thence they might be extended to clothing toor and as in the absurd enactiments under the ancient regime of France, we should have laws prescribing to us the exact color an ifabric of the coat we wear, or the particular dimensions and shape of the boat we put an. In every stage and department of life we might be subjected to the same absurdity—and should thus move, dress, eat and set according to the views of the facatics, who might for a time acquire an ascendency in the local Legislature.

All ages of the world have proved the folly and inexpediency of sumptury laws. In ancient Greece and Rome they were imposed chiefly with the view of enabling tyramical arisocratics to hold the people in subjection. They were a mark of degradation and infesionity, enabling the Sonators and dominering legislatures to retain an ascendancy over the serfs who aubmitted to their authority; and so soon as they were established republican energy and republican vietue passed way. Hader the days of the Empire, whether at Rome or in Constantinople, they were causily prejudicial. They tended to care on all indiviously will and selfer lance. The people became a mass of machines drived of every species of eather price and energy. They were converted into a nation of substantinople, they were causily prejudicial. They tended to care on all the substants and their enablents and the proposed and fee by deep tide of machines and their enablents and the care of machines and their enables of the Empire and energy. They were converted into a nation of substants and courted were the substant excesses. Chalciangue, the greatest of French monarchs,

the winds.

In England the same effects and results were visible. England was a paor country so long self was subjected to these unions measures; and a poor country it won d have remined had not the sense and energy of Cronwall dispersed then as so many cobwels. The segacious spirit of Henry VII was the first to decent their impolicy. He greatly shridged or ab linhed their extremes. Henry VIII, and his segacious daughter Elizabeth in the midst of all tent tyrannical excesses, ever throught of imposing such absend enactment on their subjects. The chottle Janu at a set of all tent tyrannical excesses, ever throught of imposing such absend enactment on their subjects. The chottle Janu at a set of the continuent of their subjects, the other on the calfed. Cromwell, as we have already said, mainly absishabed them, but one of the few things that tent do to do not be recorded to intended a set of the fair, soon proceeds to intende a set of the hirr, soon proceeds to intende to the few things that tended to secure the things of one of the few things that tended to secure the things of one of the few things that tended to secure the things of the products of the Carbolic religion. He rubbeausy should all these constitutions that tended to reverse the things of the products of the Carbolic religion. He, was, fell he rubbeausy should all these constitutions and type of the reverse the minesteenth control to the bound of the Carbolic religion. He, was, fell he unnoteenth control at the free country to revice in the nunneteenth control at the free country to revice in the nunneteenth control at the free country. ada. England the same effects and results were visible. En-

PROBLETTIONIST LOGIC.

The following is a paragraph from The Albany Prohibitions: Annual cost to the United States for supporting the Christian ministry, \$6.00,000; lawyers, \$8.000,000; for intexticating dricks in the State of New York, at least \$40,00,000. Who will compute what is paid for intexticating drinks in the United States? We suppose the inference from this statement is that the suppression of the Liquor traffic would cause a saving of \$40,000,00 in the State. Chemis g logic! On the same principle, the United States. Chemis g logic! On the same principle, the United States. Chemis g logic! On the same principle, the United States. Chemis g logic! On the same principle, the United States, the same principle, the United States, the same principle, the United States, the same principle, the United States of the same principle, the United States, the same principle, the United States of the same principle, the United States of the same principle of

The editor of The Independent is a temperance man, but not a very stant. Prohibitionist: A few weeks ago, the editor promulgated some objections to the Malco law in this wise:
"The uses to which liquor is restricted are mechanical, chemical, or medicinal, and pute wine for excumental use." Suppose now a good housewife desires a temporal to a handy to pour into, jar of priserves to keep them from working or be-

coming mouldy. The licensed render who shall sell her brandy for that purpose, wall be liable to fine and imprison used. Suspece that under the old lilucion that the process of caoking destroys the introducting principle, she desires a little pure whee for her mices pies, pardings, sacc-s, and jellies; she wants it esither for mechanical; chemical, medicinal or escansant is used to the self-self secans buy it, or the vender will be liable to fine and imprisonment.

"Supposing that we are some pure should to pour into our gas meter, to trep it from freezing.

"We could not declare upon only whether the purpose was mechanical or chemical, or others, within the intent of the act.

"Suppose all tile bey rum is wanted in the family for the use of the nursery; double as those use are a meant demandal but not at all in the act. These are a few specimens of the larch bearings of the purpose of the act before the Science."

THE ISSUE OF THE ELECTION

THE ISSUE OF THE ELECTION.

The question of legislation upon the Liquor traffic, which has been made a politica question by the tanastic of the Temperance party, will control more yot a at the approaching election than any other consideration. This condition of things is the result of past experiment and present experiment in the many grand working; of the Maine law in New York. It touches the passions, the interests, and the personal rights of individues, and they have resolved upon their rightful remedy of counterlegislation. If the advocates of the existing is a could point to its peners and in partial enforcement or to a consistent of they would not be left so unterly defined as at they now are in argument upon this question. It is beyond deally that confidence in the existing law and its authors—freen the Temperance Governor who first jurodianced in to our State down to hornce in the existing law and its authors—from the Compos-ance Governor who first introduced it to our State down to its illustrious advocates in New York olty—is utterly gone, and that the people are hooking for regulations of a more therei, practical and beneficial nature. The liberal party is not re-sponsible for the pr monacce which this question has assumed in the election; but they meet the issue buildy and frankly, in favor of obscraim and pricing issue buildy and frankly, in tonal party, we truck them pro use two of much good in wak-ing up the people and creating a feeling and enchusisses for the principles and candi a case parties. But we rely not upon im-pulses of the people—we want their second thought and solver judgment. We appeal to their leason, not their propulations.

and we rely upon their cool, celm discrimination, and their develon to liberal principles, to brog them to the support of our candidaces. What is wanted then in the peacet canvass, is individual effort and abor with our friends and neliabors—with these who entertain that some naived of oppression and faust libers—with fromer parties and associations—with those who entertain that some naived of oppression and faust libers is also as the control of the c

LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK:

To many of you through the State the is the last ime we shall be able to address you before the election. Lend us your ear, Letter always your ear, letter always your a few words of advice and caution. Be not decisive to any Roorbeck that may appear from the enemy. They will invent and circulate all kinds of rumors to mislend you but be low them not.

Are you all prepared for the coulest! The battle is near at hand. Buckle on the armor, and face the enemy. Every school district should be thoroughly organized, and have is committee to class the voters, and see that every Liquor Dealer and every man in favor of protecting his constitutional rights, is bought out to the polis.

Be careful to examine the ballot-boxes and see that they are all right before the voting of mineroes. Outrageous founds have

and every man in favor of protecting mir constitutions to bought out to the polis.

Be careful to examine the ballot-boxes and see that they are all right before the veting commences. Outrageous faunds have been commented, let then not be committed again.

Reware of spirmous tickets. See that the same name is not on more than one ticket that you vote. Read your ticket clear through before you deposit it in the bailet box.

But on hand when the pile are first opered, and wate immediately, and then go for your absent neighbor. Do recepting that is fair and homerable to get out all the voters. Let not one be missed. One vote may turn the scales; therefore labor with the takewarm and midferent. Toprose agon them the importance of the present election, and if they have not time to go work for them while they are gone.

Call on the od soldiers! Tell them there is one batle more to fight!—one more victory it, when and that you want his aid and his presence and, in the language of a gallant general—"Tell him there is one more struggle in which his voice must be beard; tell him that the young soldiers will do the lighting, but that he must come out and tell his children how he fought when the strength of his right arm was nerved in the battles of his

Rally, freemen rally | From the workshop and the field, the office and the fireside, the store and the studio, come forth in your might and strength, and strike one overwhelming blow for the principles you advocate, and the honor of the Empire

But do your duty, friends, and our cause will be as successful

State!
But do your duty, friends, and our cause will be as successful as it is just.

DOES A LIQUOR LAW ADD TO THE DIGNITY OF THE STATE?

Two words are sufficient to answer this question—certainly not. When a State in which the voice of the people is its governing power enacts a law not simply to regulate the immural and likes tious sendencies of the desorder) and deprayed, but to hind down its virtuous elements opion the same level, the stanger is at the riv on spect the general, in fant the universal meral cignity of every man in that State. That the State which has as long been dignified with the majorial profit of Empire should with, or ever seem to sink, in the estimation of a single individual, would certainly be a claster from which ever fausticism itself would recoil with indignant score. Every America, whether he be adopted or no live, whose feast throbe for its cause of freedom and the Constitution—which is the sauce of that freedom—must free, if he does not express an emotion of fear, when the independence of the State in which he lives in the area of the same of freedom and the forest trition—which is the sauce of that freedom—must free, if he does not express an emotion of fear, when the independence of the State in which he lives in the area of the same of the state in which he lives in the area of the state in which he lives in the area of the state in which he lives in the area of the state in which he lives in the area of the state in which he lives in the area of the state in which he lives in the area of the state of the state of the state of the state in which he lives in the area of the state of

depicte the source from which they spring much more. The aber for of reflection on the part of the sufferers in powerty, and the perpetrators in crime is the criginal source of the evils consequent upon their condition. In most cases (soft we believe that a care ful appeal to available stations will sustain us) it will be found that the want or absence of mental and moral trishing in youth have led to the objectionable conditions in which man are found to have threw themselves amid the acre. The contempt and the demonstration of their fellow men. That a whole Siste abould be commelled to bear the responsibility of the few individuals who are found to be acknown that the contempt and integrity, is neither just not instifut. The State having mede due provision for the mental and moral training of its youth by the establishment of public schools and encouragement to college, has no right to beer any inconvenence from the immoral and depayed inclinations of the few who have to outrage the and order. It is one of the conhellishments of our State that it does not neglect the educations which by the way are within the reach of every man, woman and child in the State we deny the possibility of any law ever being or becoming successin in either premulgating or premoting the morals of any law ever being or becoming successin in either premulgating opposed to the right of individuals or suscess bedies using every personsitive them their power to execute bedies using every personsitive them of their power to execute bedies using every personsitive teached to be a successing the claims of their respective standards.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES opposed to the right of individuals or an even to come haup even permanent means in their power to even their standard of morality, and of advocating the claims of their respective standards wherever and wherever they may feel disposed, but we do claim and contend that they can have no constitutions right empowering them to enset alaw to compel their neighbors to not according to their distance. The law does not prevent cline; it simply distates what is required of every man who word consider him effectived to the rights of citia making, and makes provision for the purishment of any man who dares to set at marght liss at herity. At down in cases where the majority of the law, by virtue of its threatenings, is the means of preventing the dishones man from scaling, but those in nowing to any extent mority that makes moral character; it have in making the action of the publishment of the provider of HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFE AGAIN TRIUMPRANT — The follow-ing cert figure is from the proprietors of the Saw Mill Nos 55 and 57 Downing st., which was burned on Saturiay morning, the

"A friend in Peterboro. Maduson county, N. Y., desires the following questions is be put to the readers of The Prohibitionist: "Which is the most commist, drunkenness, selling injusticating frinks, manufacturing them, or supplying the browsey and usefulors for its manufacture?"

WHY THE WONDER GREW -And "still they

GENTLEMEN'S HATS - FALL AND WINTER STYLE on 155 4. Gentlemen seeking conductions of accounty uncitor quality and elegators should not fall to call of the part of the call of the c

GENIN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FUR EMPO-GENN'S WHOLEFALE AND RETAIL FOR EMPOhas opening of the Far beason at GRS w's lower store
has been equalized by the introduction of a splendid variety of
Lavies' Fancy Fune, comprising Muff. Victorines, Closus Thepeta, Cuffs, &c., of texts semines, Ruyan and Americas ashle,
marten, mink chackelines, and other mute lake. They are made
up after the latest Fench models; and have been purch as disder circumstances that will semit of their raise at vary moderstee prices.

Opposite St. Pan's Church.

HATS! CAPS! FURS!—The proprietor of the West End Empurium, No 128 Canal-st., calls attention to his be suttful Fall Fashion for HATS, light, evegant and communic st. A great waterty of Laties' and Cullioren's Fur and Fell Bussers, fancy Cars, &c.

J. W. Kellogge.

WINTER GARMENTS! GREAT BARGAINS!

BEAU THE PRICES!

OVERCOATS of Cloths, English Beavers, Pilots, &c., \$450 to Tal Man of Lion Skin, Cloths, Norway Coating, &c., \$5 to

20.

BUTINESS and STREET COATS, new style, \$3 to \$10.

PARTS of American and Furopean goods, \$1 to \$0.

VESTS of 1tch Velvet, Cashmere, &c. \$2 to \$18.

BOYS' CLOTHING OF SVETY kind equally for at Oak Ha'l.

I'E GROOT & SOS. No. \$14 and \$6 Fulton et.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!-The largest as softment of Paris-made CLOCKs ever offered in New-York, embracing styles entirely new-being duplicates of some new on exhibition at the Crystal Palace in Paris.
W. J. F. Detley & Co., Marble Stores, 631 and 633 Broadway.

ROGERS & Co.- FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ROGERS & CO. - FALL AND WINTER COUNTY - Visiting to Rouses & Co.s. immense Clothing Wavenone, corner of Folian and Nassau-eta, with he stroke by the unequaled variety of the stock its great extent, and the remarkable cheaptiess of the primes. An on 6: fir the Foliand Winter at this ea abliahment costs less than at any other of thing warehouse in the Union, and every think being ticketed at the lowest cash price, the experienced purchases will see at once that such bargains cannot be obtainable eisewhere. Make your selections who a the stock is full.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES .- The subscriber, having ones the organs without Farmy Salashin Salashin and the made by me previous to sale rearesignment, at revious prices—having purchased the right for the United States to make and sell the Champion sels known as Heranizo's Parent Champion, warranted to resist more heat than any other safe known, and guaranteed to be free from dampuses—a great objection to most other Safes.

Old established depot, Green Block,

Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-et , cor. Pine, N. Y.

READY-MADE SHIRTS, all qualities, Linen Collers, RY ADY MADE Clinder Shi is, and Drawers, all sizes of Wood and Wrise Bards, Under Shi is, and Drawers, all sizes of Wood Merino Sila and Cotton, all kinds of Reamfort and Albert Ties, for sale, wholesale and retail, by Isa Parson and Sox, No. 61 Nassawit.

CLOAKS and TALMAS of all the latest Paris A & M F Towne & Co., Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand st.

STRANS & MARVING WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAPES.

WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

THEFTERS YEARS in use and have more failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire.

These Safes, secured by Brannar's La Bulle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars, for eals by STEARNA MARVIN, No. 146 Water-d., New-York. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. Being desirous

CHARLES CEWING JAMININES. Deing Gestrous chines of cur own manufacture, and to releve the public from worthless marbines of every kind, we hereby antonnee to the public that we are ready to Excharge our new latest inproved Sewing Machines on liberal terms for old mechines of our own manufacture or any other. Such old machines as come to our hands while broken up and destroyed.

J. N. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

Rich BRONZE CLOCKS, CANDELABRAS, DINNER and TER SETS, received this day per ship Switzeriand, together with a great variety of French Fancy Goods of entirely new designs-for sale cheap. Also, a large and beautiful assurement of Chandelians and Gas Fixtures.

E. V. Haughwort,
Nos. 361 and 363 Broadway.

ELEGANT BOOTS AND SHOES .- There is a classic elegance a cut the BOOTS and SHOES manusctured by WAT RISS, No. 114 Fulton at , that cannot be initated. In his beach of business WATKISS stands alone, Gentlemen of the c who wint something recherche should go to WATKISS'S. CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!

Superb Mathathan Verter Caspers from the Paris Exhibition. English Brussels, 8 per yard. 50,000 yards Ingrains, 3 6, 4 and 5, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND !- A very large extra

edition of the Sunday Courses will be published on Sunday, the 4h inst., for cuy circulation expressly for election week Advertisers who wist to avail themse was of this spiendid oppor-tually for reaching the public eye, can be accommodated at a very reasonable rate. Ap ly sariv.

James L. Smith & Co., No. 15 Spruce et., N. Y. CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, REFINED

SUGARS FOREIGN FRUITS IN ALL THEIR VARIETY - For sale on reasonable terms in quartities to suit, by J. O. Fowler, Nos.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

English, French, German, and American
Fascy Goods, Novelfies, and Tors
No. 345 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!

Manufactured by
Manufactured by
John P. Wake & Co.,
No. 167 Canalst., near Variety-st.
Fully warrance for tone, and workmaning
the city, and 20 per cent, less thin Broadway pri
N. B.—Second-aand Pianos at great bargains

50,000 GOLD-BORDERED and TRANSPARENT Window Shades at great bargains; Lace and Musim Curtains from suction; Brocatelies, Satin De Laines, Cornices, Bands, Pins, Brasses, Buff and White Lineas, Shade Trimmings, Upbolatery Goods, at prices defying competition. The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing.

W. O. Jenes, Nos. 456 and 456 Pearlet.

AUCTION PURCHASES .- French China Tea Sets. Sining Sets, Vaces, Cops and Saucers, Terra Cotta, Parian Figures, BlueCanton China Glassware, Chamber Sets, An., at very low prices. Davis Collamons, No. 447 Broadway, near Grand et

GIFTS AND PRESENTS .- Just received and for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladins' Reti-cules, Necklace, Tallet Cases, Jet Bracelets, Traveling Bas-tate, Fans, Perfomery and Soaps, also every waterty of Too-Dolls and Games, at Rogers's Pancy Barsar, 449 Breadway EVANS'S EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 66 and 68 Fultoner —Feshionable Coats, Overe Talmas, Pants, and Vests, at a guaranteed rate of talety cent below the market price. That Evans undersells all o gottlers is universally acknowledged. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-WIGS AND TOUPEES.

BATCHELOR'S HAR DIE.—WRS AND TOUTELS.

This celebrate stablishment is No. ESS Stradway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application or his famous Hark DVE. BATCHELOR'S Whos and TOUTELS have improvements over all others, excelling in beauty of arrangement so peculiar to this house. The largest stock of Wros in the world.

BATCHELOR'S, No. 223 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!-New and rare patterns just received from France per ship Helretia. Buyers are invited to examine them. W. J. F. Dallay & Co., Marble Stores, Nos 831 and 633 Broadway.

DINNER SETS, DESSERT SETS, &c.-Variety immense, quality the fines and best made in France. To stose out the present season's importations we offer the above at very low putces.

W. J. F. Dailley & Co., Marbie Stors, Nos. 631 and 653 Broadway.

SMITH BROTHERS. ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORES,
Nos. 122 AND 140 FOLTON-ST. N. Y.
The price is mersed on all the goods in plain figures. CARPETS.

C A R P E I S.

HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERSINE, 6 per yard.
All other Goods at equally low prices.

PETERSON & HUMPHARY,

No. 579 Broadway. Good Brussels Pf ceets per yard.

All other Goods at equally low prices.

PETERSON & HEMPHREY.

No. 379 Broadway. BARGAINS IN CARPETING

B L A N K E T S.

Ergish Blankets (large size) 54 25 per pair.

Parenson & Humphary.

No 579 droadway.

Corner of White-st.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT AND THE KING OF SARDINIS — Permission was siven (by royal letters patent) for the use of these valuable remeties to roughout Sarbinis, the consequence of his Mayesty being cured by their means of an ulcer in the less. Any wound or ulcer will readily yield to their mighty influence. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maideniane, New York, and No. 244 Strant. London and by all Druggiets at 25 cents 625 cents and 61 per pot or b. z.

stand prevailed the stand of the stand of the stand private apartments for applying his famous DVE, the greatest standard stricts of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wiles and Toutrains are perfection tracif. Wholesale and retail at Chistandour's, No. 6 Autor House.

Thi ret:

Mesers, Holmes, Valentine & Buther Ger. 19, 1855

Mesers, Holmes, Valentine & Buther Ger. 19, 1855

Mesers, Holmes, Valentine & Buther Ger. 19, 1856

Alim Paien Pherola Safe turchased of you was on the second of our beliding. Nos. 55 and 57 Bowning-t. where the fire was most severe, and although the intense best warped the Lon, or opening it we found all our books and papers in the same order they were in previous to the fire, in fact, the varniah on the booksase was uninjured.

A large assorment of the show Safes, Gavaranted free from dampless) and the most approved powder-proof, combination and other looks for safes, vanits, doors are, constantly on hand and made to order.

Holmes Valentine & Buther, No. 90 and 32 Mandan-lane.

UNFARALLELED BUCCESS RHODES'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE, ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA

Pregra HAD THE AGEN FOR TWELVE YEARS!!

HAS THE AGUN FOR TWELVE TEARS!

Having been informed of the Dines of a por but worthy women who has not been free from Sever and Agun a month at a time for the last we've years, I supplied her grantitions youth \$\beta\$ her's Fever and Agun Corn. She took in all four bottles, which concletely restored her to health and strength, and a fear manche have now elapsed, there is no reason to dust the permanency of the corn.

I am slee syste of many other cases in which it has been mad and have never known it to fall.

C. A. P. Mason, Apothecary.

C. A. P. MASON, Apothecary.

SEVERTY ROTTLES PURPORM SEVERTY CURE.

CONTACTIVE, Mich. Sept. 24, 1856.

Lames A Reodes Enq — Dear Sir; I have just sent an order to Ames & Hallieny for another half grows of your Fever and bottles on hand. One reason it has sold is because when I have bestles on hand. One reason it has sold is because when I have heard of a case of Agus or Chill Fever I have sent a bottle and told them to try I and if it did not hay been, they were not obliged to pay for Is, and they were all satisfied. I had one case of chill fever where it ture four day, but the man came to see me on the sixth day well satisfied.

Truly yours.

JOHN P GLADDING.

TWENTY-FOUR ENTILES PERFORM TWENTY-FOUR CORREMR. JAMES A. RHODES—Dead Sir: The box of "A GUE CURE"
you sent us has at been soid and created a large demand for more; to meet which we have ordered from your general sense at Chicago J. D. Vertroaton. Its sale will only be equally the number of V-ver and Agne cases. Huging these cases may be few yet have a bottle of the Cure far every case.

We remain respectfully yours, &c. Richards & Allen.

BIRKTEEN BOTTLES PERFORM SINKTEEN CURES.

LETTER FROM A POSTMASTEEN.

RICHARDS ALLES.

RINTERS SOTTLES PERFORM SINKTERS CURES.

LATTER FROM A POSTMASTER.

MAXWELL, De aware Co., Ohio, Aug. 19 1855.

Mr. J. A. RHODES—Dear Siri Your medicine has met with the most faverable success in this neighborhood. I have about five bottles left. I save it to them at first, if no cure no way, although I was not an horized by you to do so; but I took the responsibility on myself. But not a buttle has come back and at an atmost out of the article, I wish you would forward me one armost out of the article, I wish you would forward me one present of the betters if you see proper to do so; and I will be princetual in payment. I forlows \$15 on the medicine I have received, for which please send me a receipt. Ship the cure is me as soon any on cost—there never has been as much Gh.lls and Fever since I dived in the State as at present.

Your shoe I study in the State as at present.

Your Ac.,

Richard Martin, P. M.

TWENTY ONE ROTILLS PERFORM TWENTY-ONE CURES.

PINE RUS Michigan, July 21, 1855.

DR. J. A. RHODES—Dear Siri Your Cure for the Fever and Ague has thus imperformed wonders. It has not failed in our instance to perform a quick and permanent cure. Some who have been froucied with the districting disease have been an interest of the Cure. Please and us immediately thur dozen, as we have but these bottles remaining.

Truly yours.

Latteracy & McLear.

PORTY TREE ROTILES PERFORM FORTY THERE CURES!

Mr. James A. RHODES—Dear Siri The four dozen of your

DALINGTON FIGHT ACTION PARTIES FOR CONTROL OF THE PARTIES OF THE FOR THE PARTIES OF THE FOR THE PARTIES OF THE

more sent to us immediately; and remain.
Yours truly.
KNOX & ENDODATT, Druggista.
CURE OF FANAMA FYVER.
PROVIDENCE, Sept. 22, 185%.
MR. JAMES A. BHODEST HAVING been entirely cared by your remedy, I take p essure in assuring you of the benefit it has been to me. I was first attacked by chill's and fever on the latherns of Pranams several most as since, and in spite of the different temedies and treatment I shopted, my health grow worse until I c mmenced the use of your Faver and Agur Cure.
Since that time I have not hads a single chill, and am now in the enjoyment of good besith.
Wishing your medicine the success that it merits.
I remain truly yours, Thomas G. Andrews.
In another column of to-day's paper will be found an alvertisement for Rhadnes's Paver and Adua Cure. We are not in he habit of puffing medicines but desire to say, for the beaefit of the afflicted, that Win N. Rowe, merebant Shaips burg who has it for sale informs in that he has sold several dates bottless and in every case it has effected a curs. The provides of the public.

[Od Fellow, Boonsboro', Md., Sept. 4.
EVIDENCE FROM a CLERGYMAN.

ing it before the notice of the public.

[Ood Fellow, Boonshoro', Md., Sept. 4.

EVIDENCE FROM A CLERCYMAN.

PLYMOUTH, Richland Co., O., Sept. 25, 1825.

Mr. J. A. Rhodes-Dear Sit: I cheerfully testify to the value of your Antidate to Malaria. One young aty in the family of a clergyman here bus taken as "Ague Baleaus" for some time without any permanent benefits—a few days since also got a bottle of the Cum, and has not had a chill since. A young an an also ned the arms. Baleaus more time without relief until he got a bottle of your Cum. So far it works like a charm.

Yours truly. Rev. A. C. DUROUS.

UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE FROM PRYSICIAN.

MONTICELLO, IND., Aug. 27, 1825.

J. A. RHODES-Dear Sir: I have been in the practice of Medicine here for about three years, and can conscientiously recommend your Medicine, having used it myself, and prescribed is in a number of lastances, with perfect success.

Respectfully yours. W. G. Spencar.

If any one desires further evidence they will find it in every bottle of the "Cum" which is being introduced as rapully appealed in the "Cum" which is being introduced as rapully appealed in the "Cum" which is being introduced as rapully appealed in the "Cum" which is being introduced as rapully appealed in the "Cum" which is being introduced as rapully appealed in the "Cum" which is being introduced as rapully appealed with the cum of the comment chamists, Dr. J. R. Chilros of New-York, certifies to its prefect innoceance. It is therefore optional with all to have the Fewer and Ague or not, just as they please.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS IN M. LARIOUS DISTRICTS
will find it much to their steamtage to introduce this harmless cure at once in their neighborhood. There are numberies lots, farms and locatities that are utterly measishle at anything disc their real value, because people will not buy where they are morally certain to get slot and keep site. Millions of divilar in the aggregate, therefore, will result to you by giving to those pulling ages (ascent the ringer of the divince of the

A. P. CLAKE, sgent. No. 37 Johnst., and sold by W. S. Dus-ham, Barris & Park, F. C. Wellis & Co., C. H. Ring, C. V. CLICKERS & Co., d. A. FRINSTOCK, HULL & Co., and a the principal druggists. Dr. S. S. Fitch, author of "Six Lectures on

Consumption," &c., Offics No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sunday excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats Consumption, Astima, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Biseases of Males and Females. Consultation free. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: Being at a TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: Being at a meetins in the Fifeenth Ware this evening. I was informed by a friend that Mr. Pechi m. in some remarks at the Reform Mee im, had stated in substance that I had been nominated and was kept before the peeple with a view to the defeat of Mr. Bengias Leffiegwell, the candi ate of the Reform party, and that I was position that was pail by Mr. Connolly to restain my position. The fact that I was nominated by a Convention before which Mr. Leffingwell was a candicate weeks before he received the nomination of any party, is a refutation of the first charce; and that I never had a word of conversation with Mr. Connolly, and do not know him permeally is my aswer to the second. I would for her state, for the information of my friends, that within two days anterior to the discontinuity. I have received through Mr. Feeahem and Mr. Allen, friends of Mr. Leffingweil, the offer of two thousand dollars, and certain other valuable considerations, to home my withdrawal in his favor. The proposition was instantly rejected, and I shall, under any and every chombatances, remain a candidate for the sufficase of my fellow-cit zens for the office of County Clerk until the evening of Nov. 6. Respectfully, your servant.

We copy the above from The Herald, and we say to our readers, that the man who offers to bribe before an election, will, felected to the office he a-pires to, do worse; we therefore hope and trust that the people will take go d care to leave him, where he deserves to be, in obscurity. What a 'Reform' and discussed the Mr. Leffingwell it:

ROCHESTER SCALES.—The subscribers are

ROCHESTER SCALES. - The subscribers are Agents for these popular Scales, and have now a large assortment or hand. Furchasers of Platform Basacces, of any casactry, from the next Family Scale to the largest modification used in stores, can find in our stock the exact article wanted. So size of Hay, Coal and Cattle Scale.

We enumerate a few out of some 30 different styles of our associations.

HAY SCALES from 3 to 10 tune. HAVECALES from 3 to 10 tuns.

HAV SCALES, from 2 to 5 tuns.

SUSPENSION SCALES, from 4 to 20 tuns (a new article).

ROLLING MILL SCALES, 20 0 3,000 and 4,000 fb.

DOS MAST SCALES, from 2 700 to 6 to 0 fb.

PORTABLE PLATFORM SCALES, from 2 fb to 3,000 fb.

Union Scales, with Platform and Scoop.
GROCERS' SCALES, of all kinds.

EVEN-BALANCES.

WAIGHERS' BEAMS and FRAMES.

FIRE SCALES for weighing Gold.

DRUGGIST'S and Prescription Scales, &c.

We are also sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated

We are also sole Agents in this city for the sale or an FIRE-KING SAFE.

Made only by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufecturing Company.

We invie attestion also to our stock of Sugar Mills, Letter Copying Presses, R. R. Mulfest do, Warehouse and Baggade Trucks, &c.

No 13 Whitehall and No. 1 Stone-st.,

No. 13 Whitehall and No. 1 Stone-st.,

No. 4 Fork city. CURTAIN GOODS, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED

DAMANAS, GILT CORSICES, WINDOW SHADES, &C.—KKITY & F. RCUSCN, No. 29 Wroadway, have just received per steamer splened stock of the above goods, some new putterns, very beautiful and rich. Also, the largest stock of WINDOW SHADES and other Window Ordaments in New York. We are prepare to effect inducements to purchasers of the above goods. No. 201 A trial of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BETTERS will

A trial of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS will environ he most skeptical of their great virtues. Read the fillowing Julius A. Jeger said:

NEW-LIZABETH Hendricks Co., Ind., June 24, 1854.—"I hould like you to send me a lot of your German Bitters I now them to be a valuable medicine, deserving all the reputation they have acquired. I have used them in my own family, not they have proved a certain remedy for eractication the fever of agree. I have used them successfully for two years."

d size. I have used them successfully for an another sup. Whism Norton says:
HENTINGTON, Ind. Sept 20, 1854— Send me another sup.
of Sizers immediately. They sell rapidly, and give the sturbounded satisfaction in every case. I do not know a core instance in which I so do one bottle, that the person director for more, and in that case the one bottle cared in reale by Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh,

Consumption. Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, other affections of the lungs and chest cured by Inhalation, and general treatment. Inhalation slone will fall to care of these diseases, but combined with the proper general less. Dr. Haars is eminently successful in caring them, facts are proved by the previous trial elsewhere of the sty of Inhalation failing to relieve Mr. Zincoof of Penn, so must of New York, and botts of others. As a proof of Haars's combined treatment he refers to the cure of Mr. urn. No. 413 Successful, St. Scholin. New York, and S. W. and wife. Hartferd, Conn. Nervous, chronic scrofalous, and clions of the generative system, tax the constitution to an extent as to trader it succeptible to tuberculous and chronic diseases. The Boctor's introductory work on the care of the success will be seet free to any advantage of the successful of the success will be seet free to any advantage of the successful of the success will be seet free to any advantage of the successful of the success will be seet free to any advantage of the successful of the successful of the success will be seet free to any advantage of the successful of the success will be seet free to any advantage of the successful o

AN EXTRA PAPER FOR ELECTION WEEK! Look out for THE SUNDAY COURSES to morrow INNALATION, INPLATION and ASSISTLATION. Instation, instation and advantations.

The Instation Doctors Doctored.

See The Suxpay Cocker to morrow.

Price Three Cents. Said energywhere.

James L. Smith & Co., No. 15 Springer.

WARNER PATENT PUMP. Visitors at the Palace are invited to notice the above, inim that it is the simplest strongest and cheapest, most is, and easiest kept in order. The New York Impacts (exambons promounce it the best. All sizes adapted to w

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1855.

Advertisements for THE TRIBUNE of Monday ought to be sent in before 9 o'clock on Saturday appears

No news of the Baltic when we went to press this morning. She ought certainly to be in early

A case of considerable importance to trustees of churches will be found reported in our legal intel-

A dispatch from St. Louis announces another shocking railroad slaughter. An excursion train which left St. Louis on the opening of the Pacific railroad to Jefferson City, with a large number of the first citizens of St. Louis on board, was precipitated some thirty feet into the Gasconade river by the breaking of the railroad bridge which crosses that stream. Twenty persons are reported as killed outright, and from twenty to fifty badly wounded. Among the killed is Mr. T. L. O'Sullivan, the chief ergineer of the road, who was on the locomotive at the time of the terrible accident.

Mr. SUMNER delivered at Fancuil hall last evening one of those comprehensive reviews of the history of our politics and of the momentous issue which the slave oligarchy have forced upon the country, which have given him his elevated reputation as an orator and statesman. We regret that we are not able to make room for it entire, but trust our readers will carefully peruse the epitome, which they will find in another column. The truths it sets forth cannot be too deeply pondered.

Our correspondent at Rio Janeiro sends us the intelligence of a revolution in the Republic of Uruguay, the object of which is to depose President Plores and institute a new government in the Brazilian interest. Indeed, our correspondent seems convinced that Brazil herself is at the bottom of it and that her purpose is to extend her bounda ries to the Rio de la Plata. This however, as our readers will find clearly explained in our correspondent's letter, is a difficult enterprise, since the Spaniards of Uruguay will never willingly submit to the Portuguese of Brazil. For the rest, it is not certain that the revolution may not yet be suppressed by Flores and his friends, aided by the lealousy of Brazilian schemes which the people generally cherish.

Our Mexican correspondent in another column gives full and interesting details of the news from that country. President Alvarez was still at Cunavaca about fifty miles from the city of Mexico. The fact that our minister, Gen. Gadsden, declined meeting with the representatives of other govern ments before proceeding to felicitate Gen. Alvarez on his accession to power, had given offense to those gentlemen. The new President appears to be getting along very quietly and satisfactorily so far. Gen. Comonfort has had a somewhat voluminous correspondence with Vidaurri, the chieftain of the northern frontier, inviting him to place himself under the orders of the new President send a part of his military force to the capital, and assist in consummating the reform and regeneration contemplated by the Revolution. Vidaurr replies that he is disposed to support the new Government in case it adheres to the plan of Ayutla, but prefers to wait a little to see what course the Government may take. He says: "L mean to act with energy, and maintain on the frontier the present state of things until I see it secured against being again the victim of vain promises." He declines sending the force asked for This in Mexico, is interpreted as an inclination on the part of Vidaurri to a separate confederacy. The opinion in well-informed circles in Mexico is that the present Government will not last long, and that its downfall will result in the formation of separate and petty sovereignties or small confederacies, and perhaps final annexation of the Northern States to this Government. Some distinguished Mexicans are talking of an alliance with the United States which shall provide for the protection of the frontiers against the savages and the interior against military despotism. One would suppose that Mexico had had sufficient experience already of the value of American protection against savages. News had reached the capital of an invasion of Coahuila by a party of Texan fillibusteros variously estimated at from 200 to 800. This party are said to have been defeated at a point on the river Escondido.

A WORD WITH CONSERVATIVES. There are many quiet, sober men of business

who pride themselves on being no politicians, untrammeled by party, unambitious of effice, and only voters in that they desire to do their duty to the country, preserve its liberties and promote its presperity. These are called distinctively Conservatives, and to their conservative impulses and tendencies we make this last appeal.

You say that you desire peace between the North and the South: very well: Is it possible to have peace if every foot of our common Territory is to be henceforth a battle-ground between Freedom and Slavery ! Let History and Reason answer. Under the Jeffersonian Ordinance of '87, which excluded Slavery forever from all the Territory then belongng to our Confederacy, we had entire, unbroken peace. Under this ordinance, Obio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, were successively organized as Territories and gradually developed into States without the excitement of one angry collision, or the shedding of one drop of blood, on the subject of Slavery. Again, after the feud generated by the organization of Missouri as a Slave State had been quieted by the Compromise of 1820, Iowa and Minnesota on the North, Arkansas and Florida on the South, were organized as Free or as Slave States without sectional heat or Now suppose the modern doctrine of Gen. Cass-

that Congress has no power over the question of Fredom or Slavery in the Territories, and that each is of right Free or Slave as a majority of its settlers (but whether of the first dozen, hundred, thousand, or ten thousand, he will not say) shall determine-how is it possible to avoid a perpetual collision and irritation between the North and the South? The moment a new Territory is annexed or laid off, is it not manifest that Free-State and Slave State men will rush into it, each party seek . taken much pains to tell the public that he is going

ng to organize and mould it into conformity with their own habits and ideas? Will not the sympathies, the encouragement, and the "material aid" of the citizens of both Free and Slave States fal low their sons and brothers who have migrated to the new Territory and engaged in this collision Will not every appointment of Governor, Judges Marshals, &c., be scrutinized and approved or op. posed with reference to the presumed leanings of the appointee on the Mavery question! Will not every election in the Territory turn on the Slavery issue! Will not Congress be kept in continual hot water by the appeals and grievances of one party or the other? We appeal to history-we speak as to wise men; and we say there never be fore was a politician's dodge so emphatically calculated to keep Congress and the country eternally in a broil about Slavery as this of leaving each Territory to be a bone of contention between the Free and the Slave States respectively. It is a mischievous, a fatal doctrine, and should especially be scouted by men who love peace and loathe frater. nal discord.

The alternative theory of the Jeff. Davis or altra Southern school is equally fraught with anarchy. According to this theory, any slaveholder has the right, conferred by the Federal Constitution, of migrating with his slaves into any Territory of the Union and there holding them in Slavery in despite of any adverse local majority, however strong, or of any laws which such majority-at least, while it remains a Territory-may enact. This theory overrules the question which Gen. Cass has never dared and cannot be driven to answer: " What shall be the law, respecting Slavery, of a new Territory until its squatter sovereigns shall take decisive action thereon?" Jeff. Davis says it shall be Slave Territory, not merely until the sor, ereign squatters see fit to decide otherwise, but in spite of any decision they may make, so long as they remain under Territorial government. Gen. Cass dare not speak out on the subject. But whether the struggle be to bar Slavery out of a Territory or to turn it out in forming a State, the intermediate result is the same-strife, contention, universal fend, first between the squatters; then between the Free and the Slave States. The general fruit of the attempt to force Slavery into our Territories, present and prospective, is interminable collision and a qualified civil war. The ground taken by the Republicans-thu

Congress has no constitutional power to establish Slavery anywhere-that a Territory, deriving all its power from Congress, cannot transcend the powers of its creator-that the natural law of equal human rights must prevail wherever there is no power to establish the opposite-insures general harmony and precludes strife respecting Slavery. There can be no collision where one party has no wish to establish Slavery if it could, and the other no power to do it if it would. The establishment of this ground will not merely give lasting peace to our present Territories, and to the States with regard to them, but it will preserve us evermore from rapacious wars with and forays upon our weaker neighbors. Cuba, Mexico, Dominica, will give us no further trouble from the moment it is definitely established that all United States Territory is of right and by law Free Territory. That principle will save us more blood and treasure than have been squandered around Sevastopol.

They tell you, Conservatives! that we who support the Republican platform and ticket war upon Slavery in the Slave States ; but that is false. As individuals, we should all rejoice to see Slavery given up everywhere; but as a party and as citizens of this Union, we disclaim any right to interfere with really established Slavery in any other States than those which we respectively inhabit, A thousand times have we disclaimed what they charge upon us; yet they coolly repeat the calumny as if it had not been contradicted.

They call us Disunionists; but the falsehood should blister the lips that utter it. It is true that we believe the sun would rise and grass grow even were the Union dissolved, and that we will not be dragooned into submission to flagrant wrong even by a threat of dissolving the Union-When they call us Disunionists, they can truth fully mean only that if we don't give way, their allies or masters at the South will break up the Union The only danger of Disun out of the habit of finally backing out which the North has fallen into, and which may lead the Chivalry to threaten what they do not half mean, until they work themselves into a position from which they cannot recede without covering themselves with ridicule. Were there no doughfaces at the North, there would be far fewer threats of

Disunion from the South. But they say our Platform is " sectional "-that is, the Southern politicians dissent from it. Well; so they do from that of the Softs, from the New-York platform of the Know-Nothings, and even from that of the "straight Whigs." The resolves of the forty-three "live Whigs" at Constitution Hall would be hooted out of any party's meeting in any Slave States. The Ordinance of '87 is now accounted "sectional," though Thomas Jefferson drafted and every Slave State by its delegation assented to it. Everything is "sectional" in the Southern view which does not esteem Slavery beneficent and divine.

Some of you, Conservatives: will doubtless vote against us; but this will not make wrong right nor truth falsehood. Revile us as you will, we stand on the platform once proudly occupied in common by Washington and Jefferson, Adams and Jay, Hamil. ton and George Clinton. If we regard Slavery as an evil to be circumscribed and restricted, so did hev, as their recorded acts do show. If we are fanatics," "incendiaries," "sectional," "disun-'icnists," so were they. It ought not to be a fault n Americans, where the question is an open one, to prefer Liberty to Slavery, and this is the extent of our crime. We are laboring to avert the scourge of Slavery from the yet unpolluted soil of our Federal Territories. We seek to save the Free. State settlers of Kansas from subjugation and bordage at the hands of their Pro-Slavery Missouri neighbors. We are striving to render the broad National Domain west of the Mississippi a fit home for your children and ours. You may desert, you may denounce and betray us; but we shall none the less be fighting your battle as well as ours, and we shall fight it sternly to the end. We may be beaten through your recreancy, but even thus you carnot prevent History from inscribing over our dust - They believed in the ever-living truths of the De-" claration of Independence: they were faithful to " the grand, beneficent principle of the American Revolution : and so, living above reproach, they "fell without shame, and in their graves command " the gratitude of posterity and await the justice " of God."

Gov. Hunt is said to authorize a denial that he advised the late attempt to transfer the remaining Silver Gray votes to the Softs. But he does not say which way he does head. Why not? He has